

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
FURTHER NOTICE.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
an extension for raising a
Detachment of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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\$1,500 purchases the latest
model 5-Seater Ford Touring
Car and includes driving
license.
Call or Phone 27.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Sole Agents.

No. 17,747.

號七十四百七千七萬一第

日四月二年卯乙

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1915.

一拜禮

號九十二月三年四國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Mar. 29th.—The French Mail, per s.s.
Ernest Simon.

TO DEPART.

Mar. 29th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m.,
per ERNEST SIMON.

Mar. 30th.—Philippine Islands, Japan via
Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America and
Canada via San Francisco and
United Kingdom via Canada, at
11 a.m., per s.s. CHINA.

Mar. 30th.—Philippine Islands and Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C.,
Tacoma, and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s.
CANADA MARU.

April 1st.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. ANHUI.

April 3rd.—Siam, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
POLYNESIA.

April 9th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ad-
elaide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at
11 a.m., per s.s. ORIENTAL.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.

In Bags 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

KAIPING COKE.

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS'
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

Completes with the best quality English Cokes or
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST GRADE
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD.: MATSEAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [64]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST
AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE
(Effective from February 18th, to April 30th, 1915).

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of
excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and
"KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

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SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare

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14th Class Fare

15th Class Fare

16th Class Fare

17th Class Fare

18th Class Fare

19th Class Fare

20th Class Fare

21st Class Fare

22nd Class Fare

23rd Class Fare

24th Class Fare

25th Class Fare

26th Class Fare

27th Class Fare

28th Class Fare

29th Class Fare

30th Class Fare

31st Class Fare

32nd Class Fare

33rd Class Fare

34th Class Fare

35th Class Fare

36th Class Fare

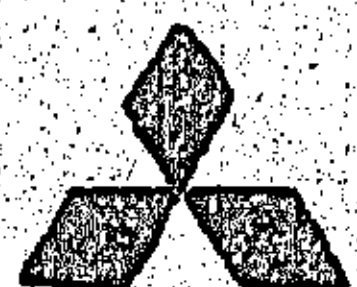
37th Class Fare

38th Class Fare

39th Class Fare

40th Class Fare

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A.I. A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of: Centrifugal Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Pump's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 feet 714 feet.

Width of Entrance on bottom ... 27 " 53 " 98 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " 54 " 99 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

The Salvage Steamer "OUBA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "WADADOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.

Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 460 feet. 580 feet.

Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 56 " 66 "

Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 53 " 59 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoeki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 feet 714 feet.

Breadth of Entrance on bottom ... 27 " 53 " 98 "

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " 54 " 99 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution

of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [97]

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KAIPING COAL.

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STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS'
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

Completes with the best quality English Cokes or
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FIREBRICKS
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28th Class Fare

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SILVER BULLION, COPPER INGOTS, TILES AND SHEETS, BARS, both of COPPER AND BRASS.

CABLES AND WIRES:

Every Kind for Electrical Use.

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Sole Proprietors and Sole Agents for SHAKANOO, MUTA, ARATE, NAKAZURU, SHIOGASHIRA, SENSUI, SHIMOYAMADA, SHINSHAKANOO, TAKADA, AND OTAKAE COLLIERIES.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO.

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TEL. NO. 810. No. 20, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [342]

BLACKLOCK & MACARTHUR, LTD.

CLYDESDALE PAINT AND OIL WORKS, GLASGOW.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, OIL REFINERS, ETC., ETC.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, ETC.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM—

WM. STEWART & CO.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [35]

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS, AND TIMBER EXPERTS.

5, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Floorings—Sises to Order.

Philippine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.

The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the splendid range of Philippine Hardwoods suitable for constructional purposes.

Prices and Samples on application.

Telegrams—Rotterdam. Telephone No. 1483. P.O. Box No. 639.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

OREGON PINE.

BORNEO HARDWOOD.

IN SAWN PLANKS, LOGS AND FLOORINGS.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914. [34]

HOTELS.

THE HONG KONG HOTEL

AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

16] [28]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.

Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

[28]

GRAND HOTEL.

Queen's Road Central.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most Central Location within the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone 197.

Telegraphic address: "Comfont."

[28]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

[28]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

For further particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phenix," Macau.

1st February, 1915. [37]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMKIN—CANTON.

Telegraphic Add.: "VICTORIA, SHAMKIN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

Hotel electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision. GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED. Every Information and Special Attention given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

[37]

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NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLA AND VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE
S.S. "IXION."

INCLUDING THE LATEST
PATRIOTIC AND NATIONAL AIRS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

(EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.)

[31]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known dealers, Messrs. YEN YUN TSAB, of Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction on **TOMORROW (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY THE 30TH AND 31ST MARCH, AND 1ST APRIL, 1915, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 2.30 P.M., AT HIS SALES ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET, A SPECIALLY SELECTED LOT OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS FROM SUNG TO TOWKWONG PERIODS.**

COMPRISING—

RED LACQUERED SEAL BOXES, VASES AND BOWLS, JADE SCREENS, ORNAMENTS AND SNUFF BOTTLES, AGATE AND PORCELAIN SNUFF BOTTLES, CRYSTAL ORNAMENTS.
KANGHI 5-COLOURED AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, BOWLS, PLATES AND JARS.
KIENLUNG FAMILIE ROSE AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, BOWLS, PLATES AND PLACQUES.
VERY FINE FAMILIE ROSE VASE, KAHING (LARGE).
VERY FINE FAMILIE ROSE VASES, KIENLUNG (IMPERIAL).
VERY FINE 5-COLOURED PENHOLDER, KANGHI.
VERY FINE BLUE AND WHITE PENHOLDER, KANGHI.
VERY FINE 5-COLOURED VASE, KANGHI.
VERY FINE WHITE VASE, SUNG.
VERY FINE 5-COLOURED AND FAMILIE ROSE PLATES AND BOWLS, KANGHI.
VERY FINE IMPERIAL GREEN VASES, YUNGCHING.
SOOCHOW REDWOOD SCREENS INLAIN WITH FAMILIE ROSE AND BLUE AND WHITE PLACQUES (YUNGCHING, KIENLUNG).
TOWKWONG FAMILIE ROSE PLACQUES, VASES, PLATES AND BOWLS, ETC.
OLD BRONZE VASES, INCENSE BURNERS AND FIGURES (MING AND SUNG).

Also

A PAIR OF VERY FINE IMPERIAL VASES OF KIENLUNG PERIODS, FAMILIE ROSE PANELS ON SKY BLUE GROUND.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On View from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on the 28th March, 1915.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1915.

[416]

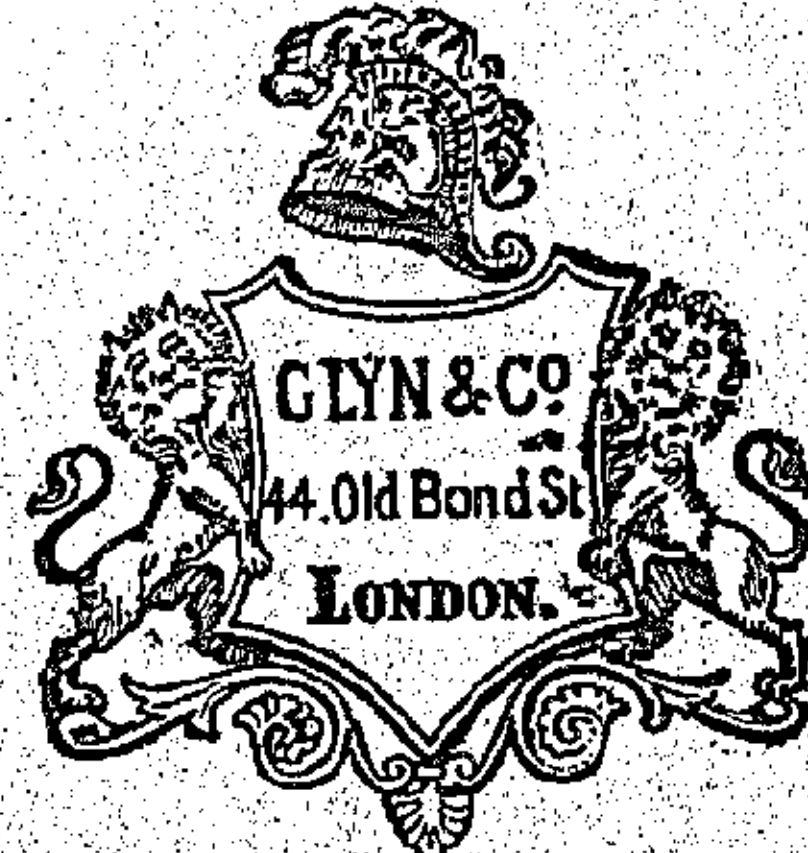
WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 344.

JUST UNPACKED:

STRAW

HATS



PERFECT

FITTING.

HAND-MADE STRAW HATS.
EASY FITTING

LIGHT IN WEIGHT.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "GLYN'S,"
44, OLD BOND STREET, W.

[404]

LOCAL SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. CHALLENGE SHIELD FINAL.

HONGKONG F.C. AND R.E. DEW.

The final match for the Hongkong Challenge Shield, on the ground of the Hongkong F.C., on Saturday, provided plenty of excitement, but the football was not of a high standard. Cup-ties very seldom are, for the players are invariably affected by an excitement and eagerness that prevents them deliberating calmly over their passing and shooting. A very tricky and gusty wind also militated against a good control of the ball. However, the football was of an earnest, determined sort right through, with both sides straining every effort to pull the match off.

In the opening stages the exchanges were fairly even, both goals being visited in turn. Ultimately Scott knocked the ball down with his hand well inside the 18-yards area, and from the resultant penalty Stalker (the Club "skipper") beat Rogers with a beautiful shot. From that point until the R.E. obtained the equaliser—more than half an hour later, in the second half—the Club pressed persistently, and the Engineers were completely outplayed. The nature of the Club's goal undoubtedly discouraged them, while its effect on the Club was, of course, the converse.

The crowd of spectators was quite of the usual large proportions, and the replay, which will probably be on Saturday next, should draw an even larger crowd.

Winning the toss, the Club kicked towards the City end in the first half, having the advantage of the wind. Rogers was early called upon and the Club forwards generally appeared to be in good fettle. But Wilkie and Robinson, on the wings, were dangerously active, the latter especially slipping off repeatedly. The R.E. then adopted the familiar bottling-up tactics. Brenner came in and shadowed Stalker. Boff stuck to Robinson's heels, while Smith, in Coxon close up, paid attention to the centre-forward. The Club also took somewhat similar steps, and Stewart watched Scott with remarkable judgment, and on the few occasions on which the big centre-forward escaped the Club centre-half he came across Hamilton, who stopped him every time in a manner that evoked the warmest admiration. In fact, Hamilton and McCubbin, the two veterans, defended magnificently, both tackling with the soundest judgment and clearing cleanly and strongly.

Following a considerable amount of ding-dong play, the Club were awarded a corner. It was well placed by Bond, and Scott stopped it with his hand as it was making straight across the goal. It was not by any means a flagrant case, but it could not go unnoticed, and Referee Eager pointed to the penalty spot. Stalker took the responsibility of this kick, and Rogers had absolutely no chance with his shot. Therefrom the R.E. were manifestly a beaten team. Their display, which had previously been excellent, became limp and ragged, and the ascendancy of the Club was marked. Rogers had a most anxious time, but, aided by Coxon and Richards, he succeeded in keeping his charge from being further rated until the interval.

The Clubmen commenced operations in the second half with feverish eagerness, and for a long time the ball never came out of the R.E. territory. They packed their goal, and staved off the incessant attacks of the lively Club forwards by determined, cool, and judicious tackling. They showed no hesitation. If a Clubman had the hall he was at once tackled, and the R.E.s. defenders kept so tight on the opposing quintette that anything like freedom of aim was prevented. Two things alone were the cause of the Club's failure to augment their advantage. One was the brilliant defence of the R.E., and the other was the bad marksmanship of the forwards, who, however, were never presented with anything approaching the nature of an open goal.

In the closing stages of the game the breeze heightened considerably, and the R.E., taking encouragement from the failure of the Club to break down their defence, raised the siege. Then Barlow was troubled frequently, and before long the R.E. had equalised in a most remarkable manner. The ball was hovering around in front of goal when Barlow made a sudden dart for it, and kicked it high into the air, off the toe of Horstop, who was preparing to shoot. The ball was taken by the wind and blown back

into the Club goal. McCubbin was standing on the line, and he attempted to head it over, but the leather was too high, and to the astonishment of everybody the ball went into the net. If the Club goal was lucky, this point was certainly not less so. Revived by this success, the R.E. took charge of the game absolutely, and the civilian defence had a gruelling task until the end. Hamilton, Railton, and Stewart particularly were over to the fore, while McCubbin's long, true kicks, and Bond's quickness contributed much to the success of the defence in keeping their lines intact until the end, which came as a relief to all. Ninety minutes of football of Saturday's severe nature is more than enough for players in Hongkong. Of the two, the R.E. held out longest and best, but they could not claim any tangible advantage for it.

EXHIBITION MATCH.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. REST OF LEAGUE.

Prior to the Shield match, there was an exhibition game between St. Joseph's College (winners of the 11. Division of the Hongkong League) and the Rest of the League. The teams seemed very evenly matched, and the encounter was remarkably keen and close. In fact the exhibition was, as far as correct football is concerned, easily in front of the Senior match. St. Joseph's College scored first through the younger Goldenberg, and it was not long before the Rest equalised as the result of a brilliant run down the wing by Robbings, whose centre was neatly turned into goal by one of his inside men.

PRESENTATION OF CUP AND MEDALS.

At the conclusion of the Shield match, the handsome Cup and medals were presented to the St. Joseph's by Mrs. David Landale.

Hon. Mr. DAVID LANDALE said that as President of the Hongkong Football Club he wished to congratulate St. Joseph's College on winning the Cup. The competition had been markedly successful, and the rivalry between the leading teams extremely close. The winners were only just in front of a Chinese combination (the Lam Lions) and they were glad that the Chinese were becoming such adepts at the game. Football was a fine game, and the Chinese would get considerable physical advantage from following it. Cheers were given for Mrs. Landale and the ladies, and little Miss May (daughter of the League Hon. Secretary) presented Mrs. Landale with a handsome bouquet of roses in a silver holder.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

R.N. DOCKYARD v. VOLUNTEERS.

The conditions at Tai Hang range on Saturday were all against good marksmanship, and the scores were extraordinarily low. A gusty wind caused the men considerable trouble, while the light was also poor. The Dockyard team defeated the Volunteers somewhat easily, their aggregate being 627 against 576. The Dockyard are penalised 4 per cent., and this left them the advantage of 27 points. Scores:—

DOCKYARD.

	200	500	600	Total
T. R. Day	29	30	25	84
E. J. Connors	29	25	29	83
W. R. Cousins	28	25	28	81
H. R. P. Elson	30	28	21	79
R. Stewart	26	25	25	76
J. Tooker, jun.	26	27	23	76
J. Tooker, sen.	24	24	25	73
A. J. J. Brock	26	25	22	73

627

VOLUNTEERS.

	200	500	600	Total
Sergt. Bradbury	27	26	26	79
Bom. Farrell	31	27	21	79
Bom. Martin	25	25	25	75
Gunner Labrum	27	22	24	73
Capt. Wood	27	27	17	71
Sgt. Major Duncanson	26	24	21	71
Corpl. Manuk	24	24	18	66
Gunner Green	28	15	16	59

575

VOLUNTEER RESERVES v. TAIKOO.

The contest between these two was a particularly close one. At 200 yards there was a tie, at 500 yards the Reserves led by three points, and at 600 the Taikoo men reduced this lead by two points, the veterans ultimately winning by one point only. The scores were:—Volunteer Reserves, 605; Taikoo, 604.

A Dutch Press message reports that Dr. van Tienhoven, the medical officer in charge of the Netherlands Ambulance in Serbia, has arrived at Vienna on his way back to Holland. In the course of an interview, Dr. van Tienhoven stated that the mortality in Serbia from typhus and dysentery had attained to appalling proportions. Forty Serbian and twenty-six foreign doctors had succumbed to typhus within a period of only three or four weeks. He himself and two other members of the Netherlands Ambulance corps had been compelled to give up their work owing to illness.

CRICKET.

CLUB v. KOWLOON.

A Club team much below strength met Kowloon on their own ground on Saturday and were most fortunate in making a draw. Kowloon batted consistently well, and were in quite an easy winning position when time arrived. Scores:—

KOWLOON.

F. Sutton, b. Taylor	29
Major Stansfield, b. Taylor	6
F. J. de Rome, b. Taylor	8
J. P. Robinson, b. Mans	20
Major Robertson, c. Jacks, b. Mans	20
B. D. Evans, c. and b. Taylor	41
W. L. Wanser, c. Pearce, b. Mans	8
Lieut. Moberley, c. Moore, b. Mans	26
Dr. Forsyth, c. and b. Mans	24
W. Kay, not out	3
A. W. E. Davidson, did not bat	0
Extras	12

Total (for 9 wickets) 203

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. L. D. Wodehouse	10	2	37	0
H. H. Taylor	16	1	62	4
M. M. Mans	14	1	77	5
T. E. Pearce	3	0	15	0

CLUB.

T. E. Pearce, l.b.w., b. Kay	15
O. A. Hooper, b. Moberley	8
S. S. Moore, b. Moberley	3
R. L. D. Wodehouse, b. Kay	2
H. H. Taylor, b. Kay	8
H. E. Muriel, b. Moberley	2
M. Mans, b. Wanser	7
E. J. R. Mitchell, c. Sutton, b. de Rome	9
R. Kennedy, not out	14
P. Jacks, c. Forsyth, b. de Rome	0
A. L. Gace, not out	9
Extras	7

Total (for 9 wickets) 84

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lieut. Moberley	17	3	38	3
W. Kay	18	3	27	3
B. D. Evans	2	0	4	0
F. J. de Rome	4	0	9	2
W. L. Wanser	2	1	1	1

*Lieut. Moberley bowled two wides and W. Kay one wide.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

Played on the former's ground on Saturday, the Varsity winning an even game by 18 runs. Scores and analyses:—

K. Brayshaw, lbw, b Wittchell	0
H. W. Turnbull, b Wittchell	1
F. A. Redmond, b Bird	9
Wei Wing Lock, c Hall, b Martyn	23
H. Rumball, b Bird	0
Chan Yat Kwong, b Wittchell	0
G. Marley, b Bird	24
Ho Wing Kin, b Wittchell	23
J. D. Wright, not out	9
G. G. Henderson, c Edmunds, b Bird	4
Yung Hin Yun, run out	4

Total 107

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wittell	15	3	22	4
Bird	9	2	42	4
Severn	3	0	21	0
Martyn	4	1	11	1
Edmunds	14	0	30	0

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. C. Wittell, run out	0
A. D. Martyn, run out	3
P. T. Lambie, b. Brayshaw	5
C. Sarn, b. Brayshaw	2
H. Lawrence, c. Redmond, b. Ho	22
Hon. Mr. C. Severn, b. Brayshaw	0
R. E. O. Bird, b. Turnbull	25
J. Tacchi, c. Brayshaw, b. Turnbull	8
W. Hill, not out	10
W. H. Edmunds, b. Ho	0
F. E. Hall, b. Turnbull	3
Extras	10

Total 69

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshaw	13	4	30	3
Ho Wing Kin	14	3	24	2
Turnbull	13	4	25	3

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table, published in the Gazette, shows the Standard Time at which official night ends and begins during the month of April:—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
April 1st	6.06 a.m.	6.49 p.m.
" 2nd	6.04 "	6.50 "
" 3rd	6.03 "	6.50 "
" 4th	6.02 "	6.51 "
" 5th	6.01 "	6.51 "
" 6th	6.01 "	6.51 "
" 7th	6.00 "	6.51 "
" 8th	5.59 "	6.51 "
" 9th	5.58 "	6.52 "
" 10th	5.57 "	6.53 "
" 11th	5.56 "	6.53 "
" 12th	5.55 "	6.53 "
" 13th	5.54 "	6.54 "
" 14th	5.54 "	6.54 "
" 15th	5.53 "	6.54 "
" 16th	5.52 "	6.54 "
" 17th	5.51 "	6.54 "
" 18th	5.50 "	6.54 "
" 19th	5.49 "	6.55 "
" 20th	5.48 "	6.55 "
" 21st	5.47 "	6.57 "
" 22nd	5.47 "	6.57 "
" 23rd	5.46 "	6.57 "
" 24th	5.45 "	6.57 "
" 25th	5.45 "	6.57 "
" 26th	5.44 "	6.58 "
" 27th	5.43 "	6.58 "
" 28th	5.42 "	6.59 "
" 29th	5.41 "	6.59 "
" 30th	5.41 "	6.59 "

It is reported that 664 German newspapers have ceased publication since the beginning of the war.

INTIMATIONS

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NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

NOTICE.

TRANSFER OF DEALERSHIP FOR
REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

WE beg to announce that Messrs. STREMSSEN & Co., in Liquidation, will now discontinue the handling of Remington Typewriters and Supplies, and that from this date we have appointed Messrs. MUSTARD & Co., Hongkong, as exclusive Remington dealers for Hongkong and South China. Messrs. MUSTARD & Co. have for many years acted, and are still acting, as Remington dealers for North China with Head Offices in Shanghai, and in extending their Dealership to South China we give our Customers the benefit of being able to draw from local stocks which will be carried at all important points. Messrs. MUSTARD & Co. will shortly open an Office and Showroom in Hongkong for the Sale of REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS and Typewriter Supplies, with a staff who will give their undivided attention to the Typewriter Business. All contracts for the sale of Typewriters and for Typewriter Repairs entered into by Messrs. STREMSSEN & Co. will be duly carried out by Messrs. MUSTARD & Co. Announcement of the location of the New Remington Offices will shortly be made. The present address of the new dealers is:—
Messrs. MUSTARD & Co.,
Care of BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.,
18, Bank Buildings.
TELEPHONE 355.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co., Ltd.,
New York.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1915. [418]

FRENCH LESSONS

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[423]

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HONGKONG.

[321]

THE COLONY'S FINANCE.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

A comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the period ended December 31st, 1914, appears in the *Gazette*. This shows that the estimated revenue for 1914 totalled \$9,752,900.00, and the actual revenue amounted to \$11,007,273.09 as compared with \$8,512,308.84 in the same period of the preceding year. There were increases of \$2,570,487.05 and decreases of \$84,522.83 in comparison with 1913 in the various items of revenue. The most fruitful source of revenue came under the head of "Licences and Internal Revenue: not otherwise specified," which produced \$7,979,430.51. Other sources of revenue were: Light dues, \$80,397.87 (a decrease of \$3,251.57); light dues, special assessment \$103,607.97 (a decrease of \$980.44); fees of Court or Office payments for special purposes and reimbursements in aid, \$727,777.50 (increase, \$16,242.05); Post Office, \$398,428.38 (decrease, \$40,762.09); Kowloon-Canton Railway, \$381,312.23 (increase, \$56,198.09); rent of Government property, land and houses, \$636,648.02 (increase, \$38,167.79); land sales, premia on new leases, \$265,160.43 (decrease, \$27,099.05).

The estimated expenditure of the Colony for the same period was \$10,553,836.00, and the actual expenditure \$10,756,244.82. In the same period of the preceding year \$8,058,012.03 was expended, showing an increase of \$2,498,232.79. The principal item of expenditure was on Public Works Extraordinary, which cost the Colony \$1,039,564.72; an increase of \$301,003.38. Military expenditure was another heavy item, \$1,896,346.31, an increase of \$270,628.99 over 1913. The Imports and Exports Department cost \$991,000.46, and the Post Office \$371,046.00, which is a decrease of \$240,941.45 compared with last year. The expenditure on the Kowloon-Canton Railway was \$274,568.39, an increase of \$28,597.81. There were increases of \$2,443,205.55, and decreases totalling \$344,966.00. The statement of liabilities and assets show a favourable balance of \$2,910,473.97.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce—

OPPIUM.

Stocks on March 25th were 671 of Patna, 234 Benares, 722 Malwa and 86 Persian and Turkish. Exports during the interval to Shanghai, etc., were 12 Patna, 2 Benares, 27 Malwa and 60 Persian and Turkish. In unsorted Bengal opium the balance of stocks on March 25th was 199 Patna and 89 Benares. No opium was killed by Government. No business has been transacted in the Bengal market from last harvest and quotations are unaltered. Patna, New \$9,325, Old \$9,200, V. Old \$9,100. Benares, New, \$9,050, Old \$8,925, V. Old \$8,825. Malwa market.—Extreme quietness has continued with quotations unchanged. New to 5 years drug, \$9,300. Older, \$9,400.

EXPORTS.

There was no change in the inanimate condition of the Farther trade. The Ginger market ruled higher on account of clear sugar. Galangal and Cassia Oil was firmer, but no business of any account was transacted. Star Aniseed is described as being firmer. Star Aniseed has a weaker tendency. Nothing is doing in Wood Oil or Soy. Human Hair is quoted at prices per picul f.o.b. Hongkong. No business to report in Quicksilver, Saigon Cassia or Gail Nuts.

IMPORTS.

The extent of business transacted in Cotton Yarn shows a slight increase on the previous fortnight, but value has further declined about \$2 per bale owing to pressed sales. Quotations are: No. 16 at \$75-\$100, No. 12 at \$81-\$95, No. 18 at \$78-\$100, No. 20 at \$82-\$120. Arrivals: 6,200 bales. Sales: 4,000 bales. Shipments: 700 bales. Unsold stock: 50,000 bales. Sales: 4,000 bales. Shipments: 700 bales. Unsold stock: 50,000 bales. Bargains: 3,000 bales. There is nothing to report in Woollens. Metals reveal no change, but the market is a little firmer. Yellow Metal is steady. There are no stocks of Pepper, Campher nor Window Glass. Small sales of Coal on private terms are reported. The Sugar market is quiet. Saltpetre is strong with a good demand.

PIRCES.

The American flour market has had a setback by progress made in the Dardanelles, but opinion seems in favour of a rise again. No new business is reported. In the local market things are stagnant and deliveries paltry. Native markets are not buying, while the Coast ports, Straits and Java are fully supplied for the time being.

£200,000 WRECK CLAIM.

The sinking of the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Ireland* in the St. Lawrence last year, with the loss of over a thousand persons, is brought vividly to mind by the commencement of the suit by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company against the owners of the *Staratid* (the Norwegian vessel which rammed the *Empress of Ireland*).

Damage to the amount of £200,000 are claimed. The evidence taken by Lord Mersey last summer made part of the records of the case. Lawyers were present representing the relatives of some of those who lost their lives when the *Empress of Ireland* sank.

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

A SURVEY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

RESULTS TO DATE.

[SPECIAL TO THE "PEKING GAZETTE"]

LONDON, March 16th.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following despatch from its Special Correspondent in Peking:

The last two meetings of the Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries have produced material results. China has definitely intimated the clauses granting to Japan prospecting rights in South Manchuria, allowing her until 1917 for the filing of mining applications covering certain definite areas but reserving to China certain powers to restrict excessive claims.

AN IMPORTANT PRECEDENT.

This is an important precedent which will underlie throughout the country, under the most-favourable nation clause, the opening of the mining industry in China on the South African claims system, which British interests should immediately and carefully note.

A GRAVE POINT.

In the domain of railway concessions, China likewise grants to Japan certain options on new South Manchurian lines; but in the important matter of the Kirin-Changchun Railway—which is admittedly a strategic line destined to link up the North Korean coast via the Tumen and the Sungari rivers, and thus creating a new situation for Russia in the Primorsk—China quotes Article VII of the Portsmouth Treaty, which specifically provides that neither Russia nor Japan shall be entitled to seek strategic lines throughout Manchuria.

UNRESTRICTED INVASION OF INTERIOR. Similarly, as regards the demands relating to rights of travel, residence, farming, and land ownership, China strongly maintains that, while she is prepared to throw open the greatest number of trading marts in South Manchuria, she cannot tolerate the wholesale invasion of the interior of the province by aliens not amenable to the Chinese police unless they surrender their extraterritorial rights.

"WHOLLY ADMIRABLE AND HONOURABLE."

Finally, the various statements made to the effect that the negotiations are proceeding in respect of the eleven demands first communicated by Japan to the allied Powers are quite unfounded. Officially, nothing is known of any such communication, since the same is privileged and absolutely private. What China has so far insisted upon is to discuss matters where Japan has a definite and clearly defined status, namely, in South Manchuria, Shantung and the semi-mortgaged Hanryehing enterprises; even the mention of Eastern-Mongolia figuring prominently in the proposed preamble to Group II of the demands is rigidly excluded from the discussions. Jurists must agree that this stand on the part of China is wholly admirable and honourable.

MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE TROOPS THREATENS NEGOTIATIONS.

In a second message, the Special Correspondent says: "Grave information continues to reach Peking. On the night of the 12th inst. upwards of 2,000 troops embarked at Sasebo harbour for China, whilst yesterday morning transports began assembling to ship the vanguards consisting of two additional divisions whose destinations cannot yet be learned. It is understood that President Yuan Shih-kai yesterday informed his friends that he viewed the situation despondently, particularly the negotiations in which China has already conceded the maximum possible. Continuing, he stated that if large Japanese reinforcements followed the threatening language which has against him personally, negotiations would infallibly be broken off. A direct appeal to Great Britain, in whose honour China absolutely trusts, will shortly be made, as the position threatens to pass at any moment beyond diplomatic control."

JAPANESE TROOPS ENROUTE.

In a third telegram the Special Correspondent states that information has reached him from reliable sources that 27,000 Japanese troops have already embarked or assembled for embarkation on transports sailing for China.

JAPAN'S SEPARATE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. A. Lynch (Nationalist, Clare, W.) asked in the House of Commons whether the Japanese demands were within the category of questions reserved by the Allies for *post bellum* settlement, and whether England will induce Japan to postpone present separate negotiations.

The Hon. Neil Primrose, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that as regards one or two of the demands within that category the point raised may command itself to the negotiators.

When asked whether any agreement was already existing between Great Britain and Japan on the subject, the Under-Secretary replied that the question needed notice.

THE YANGTZE AGREEMENT.

Asked whether the Yangtze Agreement was still operating and whether its provisions conflict with the Japanese railway claims in the Yangtze valley and the districts traversed by its tributaries, the Under-Secretary replied that he assumed that the questioner referred to the assurances of the "non alienation of the Yangtze valley" which Great Britain received in 1895, and so understood, the answer to the second part of the question must be in the negative.

THE RAILWAY DEMANDS.

Asked whether the railway demands meant Chinese owned and managed but foreign financed or foreign constructed, maintained, supervised and controlled railways, the Under-Secretary replied

that he was unable to forecast the outcome of the negotiations. Mr. Lynch finally asked whether the Under-Secretary would remember that the matter were of enormous importance to British interests, to which the latter replied in the affirmative.

ADVERSE BRITISH OPINION.

Sir William J. Bull (Unionist, Hamersmith) asked whether the Under-Secretary was aware of the adverse opinion of British merchants in China to the commercial and industrial aspects of the Japanese demands; and if not, whether the same would be obtained before British policy was decided, because many of them were of the opinion that the Japanese proposals were most prejudicial to British commercial and industrial interests in the Far East. The Under-Secretary replied that he was aware of the uneasiness and would consider any representations that might be made. Asked whether he would ascertain if there was any British Far Eastern representative organ in favour of Japan's commercial and industrial proposals, the Under-Secretary replied that Sir John Jordan, the Minister in Peking, was keeping the Government fully informed, but he would request Sir John to report on the subject.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE DISPOSAL OF TSINGTAO.

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite (Liberal, Hanley) asked in the House of Commons whether China has claimed from Great Britain any compensation in connexion with the operations at Tsingtao, and whether only Anglo-Japanese arrangements alone will decide the disposal of Tsingtao. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied in the negative to both questions.

JAPAN'S MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Percy Molteno (Liberal, Dumfriesshire) asked whether the report that a Japanese squadron and a large army have been despatched to China was correct and what was the object of the expedition, and whether it was connected with the Japanese demands. Sir Edward Grey replied that he could not answer without notice. [The proper notice has since been given.]

A "SCRAP OF PAPER."

Mr. Gordon Harvey, a member of the House of Commons, writing to the *Manchester Guardian*, contends that the Under-Secretary's reply to Mr. Molteno [this refers to the statement of the Hon. Neil Primrose reported on the 16th inst.] was tantamount to saying that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1905 was merely a scrap of paper. He points out that the treaty was not intended merely to preserve the status quo in China whilst allowing one party to seize exclusive opportunities in that country. Such an interpretation means the introduction of the sphere of influence idea which is harmful to the independence and integrity of China. He hopes that businessmen will make their voices heard by having the matter taken up again upon the reassembling of Parliament.

GERMAN-MADE NEWS IN NIGERIA.

"BRITISH SENT IN CHAINS TO GERMANY."

The following is a translation of a letter which was found on January 3rd in the mosque at Yola, in Nigeria, on the German Cameroonia frontier. The language of the letter shows that it was intended for native consumption, and probably it was written by a native agent employed by the Germans. The letter was smeared with a stain, said to be "medicine," which would ensure its being believed by whoever read it.

May God help all! This letter comes from Hauptmann Karjeshow. It is sent to all who can read it. I tell all those who see this letter the true news, good news. This news has come from Germany. They told me German soldiers had got up and gone to England, to fight the English. They fought for one day. They killed the English, ten thousand of them, inside the English town, and those who fled were thirty thousand. They were frightened at the German soldiers and fled, but the German soldiers captured them and put them in prison with chains round their necks and then took them back to Germany. The German captured four English towns and three French towns. This is the news that has just come from Germany to us.

Again some more news came, two different news, good news. This news was the same as I had before about the fight. Plenty of news. I know the English and French people will be defeated by us. We shall remove them all from their large towns. The Germans have captured from the English 600 cannons, big guns, with Maxim guns. The German people have done this sort of thing over and over again. A man cannot count all they have done in this war. That is why I write this letter. This letter is sent to all Muslims, that they may see this letter and know that the English and French are liars and thieves. Whoever believes and follows this letter will be free from trouble.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN CHINA.

Since many complaints have been made to the Government respecting the illegal employment of corporal punishment in the interior districts by the Magistrates, the Ministry of Justice, says the *Peking Gazette*, has consulted the Cheng Shih Tang for the drawing up of a set of regulations:—1. No corporal punishment shall be employed in connexion with any civil law suit; 2. With reference to criminal cases, the use of corporal punishment will be permitted only in the case of criminals convicted of looting, abduction for ransom, fornication and murder; 3. In case of death resulting from illegal employment of corporal punishment, the official responsible for it will be severely punished; and 4. Maiming of a person by inflicting on him undue severe corporal punishment is not allowable.

REVIEWS.

Love-Letters of a Soldier. By MAX ALDRINGTON. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. Sentiment and humour in about equal parts make up this series of imaginary letters from a young lady to her soldier lover. They read easily, and will be appreciated by all in whom sentiment is not yet dried up.

The Enemies of England. By RALPH GILL. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. Captain Basil Bruce, R.N., has invented an aeroplane, the secret of whose construction "the enemies of England" attempt to steal for the benefit of a certain Continental Power. The enemies include an ex-naval officer, an ex-Guardsman, and a famous actress, and the scene of their machinations is set mostly in London—in a certain hotel in a street off Regent Street and in a wonderful house in St. John's Wood—with excursions to Plymouth and Lancashire. There is no need to reveal the plot nor how it is frustrated. Suffice it to say that there is at least one thrill—sometimes several—in each of the thirteen chapters, that the plot is highly ingenious, and that the author is in his best form from beginning to end. The story has nothing whatever to do with the present war, a fact which may recommend it to many.

The Soldier's English-German Conversation Book. Compiled by HENRY BULLMAN. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. Though this handy little book is meant for the man in the fighting line, it is, nevertheless, a well-designed companion for anyone likely to encounter Germans anywhere. In a sense, it is prophetic, since it is arranged for the soldier's daily use when in Germany and deals with the various conditions in which he will find himself. The phonetic pronunciation of each word is given, and everything is designed to simplify "Tommy Atkins'" efforts to acquire a working knowledge of the language. We are told that "the pronunciation—rendered phonetically—should offer little difficulty—none to the Scotsman," a remark quite true as applied to Scots of the Lothians and Tweeddale, but probably meant to be complimentary to the Scotsman's superior aptness in learning foreign languages over the average Englishman. Phrases likely to be useful in all military matters are set out in easy and convenient form; but there are many aids to conversation on general topics. Altogether it is one of the handiest phrase-books we have seen in the German language.

The Balkan Cockpit. The Political and Military Story of the Balkan Wars in Macedonia. By W. H. CHAWMUR PRINCE. With autographed photographs and many illustrations by H. H. Prince Nicholas of Greece and the Author, and specially drawn maps of the military operations. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.

It might be thought that this work can have little interest in view of the more serious military tragedy now being enacted in Europe; but there are at least three points which make its publication at the present moment most opportune. In the first place, it shows what a perilous, dangerous and unsettling factor is Bulgaria in the present crisis, a country whose neutrality should be more welcome to the Entente than its military assistance. In the second place, it shows how utterly lacking in the qualities of statesmanship are the Young Turks, the party in power in Turkey, and how unlikely it is, good fighter though his past record has shown him to be when properly handled, that the Turk will have any deciding influence in the great European struggle. In the third place, it quite rehabilitates the Greek as a fighting man and would lead us to form a very high opinion of the Serb were we not already impressed by what he has done against the forces of Austria. It seems to us that Bulgaria attempted to play a part not unlike that now being played by Germany. Her soldiers used the same brutal and degraded methods which have brought the execration of the civilised world upon the heads of the German soldiery in Belgium, Poland and Northern France. There is not a crime now laid at the door of the Kaiser's cohorts which cannot be brought against the Bulgars, and we would be sorry indeed if Great Britain and her allies had any dealings with King Ferdinand and his discredited and disgustingly brutal followers.

Mr. Price was stationed at Salonika when hostilities broke out at the end of 1912, and he was there when the Greeks and the Bulgarians arrived. He was a witness of the growing hostility between Greece and Bulgaria over the possession of this important and historic port, and of the fighting which ensued, when Bulgaria was defeated and driven back by the combined forces of Greece and Serbia. His descriptions of the military operations, as he himself confesses, are somewhat prosaic, although they may have a value for the military student; but his observations on the political and diplomatic situation are always interesting, and his exposure of Bulgarian duplicity and artifices is such as to arouse our cordial antipathy against an ambitious and grasping sovereign and a people who will now share with the Germans the condemnation of civilised humanity. Mr. Price was privileged to be in daily contact with the members of the Greek Royal family, and of the late King George and his sons he has many agreeable things to say. The Bulgarians have an absorbing political interest in the present crisis in European affairs, and Mr. Price's book is well worth reading if we would understand the difficulties that lie ahead and form a conception of some of the problems that must be puzzling the Foreign Secretaries of the first-class European Powers at the present moment. The illustrations are excellent and interesting.

CHINA-CHILE ENTENTE.

Reuters' Agency understands that the Chilean and Chinese Ministers on February 22nd notified to the British Foreign Office as a matter of courtesy that they had just signed in London a treaty of direct friendship between their respective Governments.

Although China already has treaty relations with Peru and Brazil, she has hitherto had none with Chile. Under this treaty each State has now the power to appoint diplomatic and consular representatives in the other.

INTIMATIONS

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[22]

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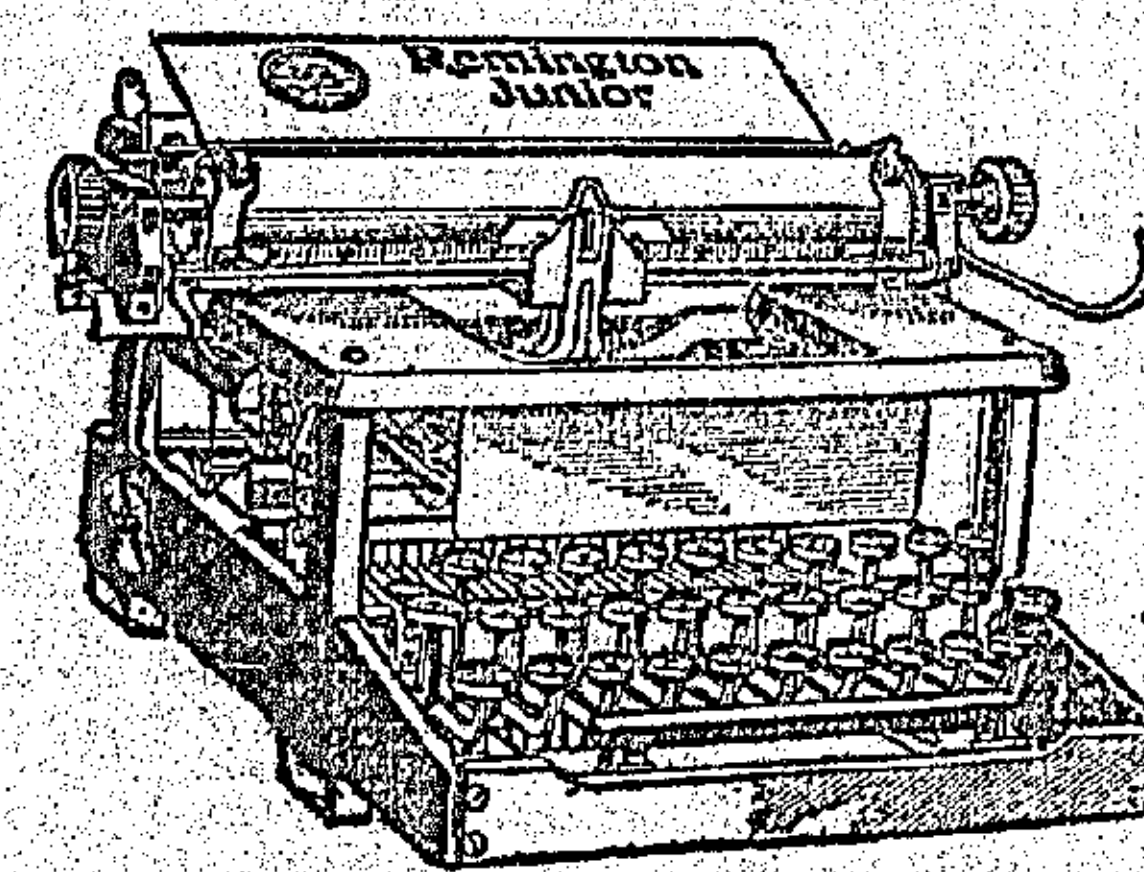
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Hongkong, 25th March, 1915.

[50]

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CALLED OUT: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe 2.00

PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER 1.00

" " VICTORIA 1.00

" " KOWLOON 0.75

" " PEAK 0.75

" " NEW TERRITORY 0.75

POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM 0.25

MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card 0.25

" " " " on paper 0.25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000 will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, until 11 A.M. on the 29th March, 1915.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 Geo. III. Cap. 45 and 41 Geo. III. Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an Incorporated Trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

J. O'HARA, Colonel, A.P.I.,
Treasury Chest Officer.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1915. [440]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, FOUR ROOMS,
PEAK, 4 or 6 months, Rent \$125.00.
Address—
"BUNGALOW"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1915. [441]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 26TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on **WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and declaring a Dividend.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **THURSDAY, 1st April, to SATURDAY, 10th April, 1915, both days inclusive.**

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1915. [442]

THE HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the **HONGKONG CLUB** will be held at the Club House, Connaught Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on **TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1915, at 5.15 o'clock in the afternoon**, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"The Article 22 of the Articles of Association be cancelled and the following Article substituted therefor:—

"22. (a) The subscription for an Absent Member shall be Seven dollars per annum payable in advance on the 1st January in each year.

(b) An Absent Member shall, in addition, pay at the rate of "Seven dollars per month for every month or part of a month" he is present in Hongkong "provided he makes use of the Club for more than one week in any month."

(c) Any member shall be entitled on payment of Twenty-five dollars "to be relieved from all further liability at all times thereafter for the payment of the subscription of or otherwise due from him as an Absent Member (save as provided by sub-clause b)."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Dated the 22nd March, 1915. [422]

THE HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the **HONGKONG CLUB** will be held in the Club House, on **TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1915, at 5.30 P.M.**

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [423]

THE HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the **HONGKONG CLUB** (1896 issue—\$100.00 each) was held in the Club House on **WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1915**, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:—

74	445	655	1137	1545
93	445	655	1171	1553
96	487	705	1178	1581
176	510	742	1182	1604
225	531	748	1216	1609
243	544	749	1209	1640
253	548	812	1331	1693
316	563	825	1336	1717
417	622	906	1407	1741
420	623	961	1444	1777
434	640	973	1447	1760
436	647	1021	1461	1806
437	652	1071	1524	1866

and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on **WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915**, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1915. [424]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

DOG FOUND.

Black and White Wire-haired TERRIER.
Apply—
J. SMIRKE,
Peak Tramway.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1915. [443]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND OF \$7.00 and BONUS of \$2.00 per Share declared at the Forty-Sixth Meeting of Shareholders held This Day will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after **FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1915.**

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [432]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on **WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, at 11 o'clock A.M.**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 24th to the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [401]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE 31st ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on **WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **MONDAY, the 22nd March, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.**

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [400]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 12 Noon, on **MONDAY, the 12th April, 1915**, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 30th March to the 12th April, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1915. [427]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 12729/12748 and 30658/30682 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of **GEORGE ANDREW HARRIS and JOHN BARNAM CARLARE**, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been **LOST or DESTROYED**, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [426]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000)
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that the Interest, Instalment for the month of March amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000), has been duly received by the Undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 16th March, 1915. [433]

WANTED.

REPRESENTATIVE for a well-known Brand of Champagne. One of the few with a world-wide reputation.

Apply to—
Box 61,
French Post Office, Shanghai.
[434]

WANTED.

BY European Firm doing large business in Import and Exports, a **COMPRADORE** Security of \$50,000 required by Mortgage of Landed Property in the Colony.

Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors,
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1915. [412]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ABRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

N.O.2, "ROSE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [394]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 24, Praya East.

Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 246, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [395]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—
DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [372]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

N.O. 2, STEWART TERRACE, furnished and newly done up.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

N. 163, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [64]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the **FIRST FLOOR**, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [136]

TO LET.

FILATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

1 and 2, **MINDEN VILLAS**, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Hampshire Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [289]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoi Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.

For further particulars, apply to—
FALMER & TURNER,
Alexander Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [239]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [738]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms, 3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor.

"WEST WARD," Bonham Road.

"EGGESSFORD," No. 124, THE PEAK Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD on a three-monthly tenancy, and 55, ELGIN TERRACE, No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"ELANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.

ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 63, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE	\$30.40	\$2.65
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	33.70	2.90
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	34.80	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	40.30	3.45
* D. VERY FINE OLD FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC	46.50	4.00
* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC	31.50	2.85
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	72.70	6.65
V. O. L. 60 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	167.50	13.15

* These Brandies bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

MARRIAGE.

PENBERTON—CHESNEY.—At the Union Church, Hongkong, on 27th inst., by the Rev. John Kirk Macdonald, GEORGE WILLIAM CYRIL PENBERTON, of Hongkong, to HESTER MARY CHESNEY, of Darling Downs, Queensland. [439]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 29TH, 1915.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

The annual reports and other Chinese financial statements serve to draw attention to the anomaly which exists in China in respect of the national bookkeeping. The revenue from the Maritime Customs is given in Haikuan taels, while the statement of the revenue of the Salt Gabelle is presented in Shanghai taels. This anomaly is so patent that it seems unnecessary to invite attention to it, but when it is considered that the anomaly is even greater than appears from the citation of these facts, that there are several taels besides the Haikuan and the Shanghai tael, it seems incomprehensible that such a condition of affairs should be tolerated. What makes the bewilderment all the greater is the fact that the tael has no real existence, and why it is that China continues to permit business to be handicapped by this fictitious currency is one of those things which no man can understand. The complications and vagaries inseparable from a variable and fictitious currency add much to the difficulties of bookkeeping and budgeting in China, and the fact that they are still tolerated is to some extent a reflection upon Chinese common-sense and shrewdness. It can be understood that financial reasons have delayed the currency reform so long contemplated, but it is not so palpable why accounting should not be simplified by the abandonment of the variable tael in favour of the more uniform dollar. As we have already said, the tael has no existence in fact. It is not even a standard. Strictly speaking, it is nothing more than a weight of silver of variable fineness and weight according to each particular place, the literal translation of the word "sycee" into English designating it "silver as fine as silk," though in actual practice no silver is ever used

SHAMHEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Meetings of the Shamheen Municipal Council were held on March 4th and 24th, and attended by Messrs. F. W. Carey, A. Vivian Hogg, G. C. Kitching, O. V. Lanning and H. Sutton.

OFFICES.—Mr. O. V. Lanning was elected Chairman, and Mr. A. Vivian Hogg Vice-Chairman for 1915. The other officers were distributed as follows:—Messrs. Carey and Sutton, Roads and Drains; Mr. A. Vivian Hogg, Police; Mr. G. C. Kitching, Treasurer.

SANITARY.—Dr. E. C. Davenport's yearly inspection report was laid before the meeting and discussed, and it was decided to write in strong terms to all householders mentioned in the report, and call their attention to bye-laws Nos. 23 and 24, which will be strictly enforced if need be.

GRASS PLOTS.—It was decided to ask the Forestry Department of Hongkong if they could let the Council have a supply of grass-seed with which to sow all the grass plots.

BOAT-HOUSE.—The Council's architects are to be asked to submit an estimate for external repairs to the whole of the boat-house.

ROADS.—It was decided to take up the old middle path in the side avenue between the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., and the German Consulate, and make two cross-paths.

HONGKONG CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.

Lady May has kindly sent us the letters which appear below, for publication, and writes us as follows:—

These letters have just been received in answer to a box of 275 garments (amongst which were 12 Chinese oilskin suits given by Mrs. Anstruther) made by the women of Hongkong and Pakeho and sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in December last; also a box containing sixty-five men's garments (amongst them a fur rug and Jaeger blanket rug) which was sent to Dr. Beavis in December last. The letter from Mrs. Eden, Jacksonville Work Society, also shows how much the garments are appreciated.

First British Field Hospital for Serbia.
February, 25th, 1915.

DEAR LADY MAY,—I have just heard from my brother that you are indebted to you and the ladies of Hongkong for the parcels of comforts which have arrived. Would you please convey our best thanks to all those who have so kindly helped to make them?

Mrs. G. G. G. has told me of the terrible sufferings of the wounded in Serbia owing to the absolute lack of clothes and dressings, and I feel that the best return you could receive for your kindness would be a knowledge of the great gratitude the Serbian soldier feels towards those who are giving him a helping hand. I have had numerous instances of this in Belgium, where I have been working since August, and a nurse who has just returned from Serbia describes the soldiers as extremely brave and pathetically grateful for the little that she and the two others who were working with her were able to do to alleviate their sufferings. With kind regards and many thanks,—Believe me, yours sincerely,
JOHN HARNELL BEAVIS.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild,
24th February, 1915.

DEAR LADY MAY,—Another beautiful consignment has arrived from Hongkong, and I will be so grateful to you if you will convey Her Majesty's thanks to all the ladies who so kindly contributed. The things are all splendid, and exactly what we want. Her Majesty was specially pleased with the oilskin suits, and these are being sent out to the Engineers, who have very difficult and dangerous work to do about the trenches, and have to be out all night. You can rest assured that all the things you have sent will be very much appreciated by the French and Belgians as well as by our British soldiers at the Front. We are now also sending out to Serbia.

It may interest you to see how our things are being despatched, so I enclose you one of our weekly lists to show you where the things are going.—Believe me, Yours very truly,
ANNIE LAWLEY,
Hon. Secretary.

04, Marlborough Mansions,
West Hampstead, N.W.;
17th February, 1915.

DEAR LADY MAY,—I sent some of theannel vests and a jacket which came in your box to No. 14, Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, where the enteric and other fever cases are being treated so successfully. The matron, Miss Dods, has forwarded the enclosed note from a patient who got the jacket in which a message was pinned, and I think it may amuse the donor to see it, as Pte. Williams' views on geography are rather quaint! He is evidently very grateful for the jacket. I heard this week from the Col. Commanding the Indian Convalescent Home in the New Forest, how greatly your vests and sweaters, etc., are liked by his patients. A Jacksonville Report is now being finished and contains further details. It ought to have been out in January but I had influenza and could not write it!—Yours sincerely,
HONATIA K. EDEN.

THE WAR.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

TURKS STILL RETREATING.

RESULT OF SUBMARINE "WAR."

SIGNIFICANT GERMAN REVERSE.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 27th.

A message from Athens states that the storm in the Dardanelles has ceased, and that mine-sweeping is proceeding.

LONDON, March 28th.

Mine-sweepers, protected by warships, are continuing operations in the Dardanelles, and it is reported that the Straits are clear to the town of Dardanelles.

The weather has improved, enabling aerial reconnaissances to be resumed.

SUBMARINE PIRACY RESULTS.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Admiralty's weekly report on the German submarine blockade confirms the futility of it.

The arrivals and sailings at British ports during the week totalled 1,450 and only three ships were sunk.

STEAMER SHELLED BY SUBMARINE.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Liverpool steamer *Vogels* has been sunk by shell-fire off the Cornish coast, presumably by a submarine. The Chief Engineer was killed and three of the crew badly injured by shrapnel.

Thirty of the crew were landed at Newquay.

CHASED BY SUBMARINE.

LONDON, March 27th.

The Wilson liner *Tyches*, from Bombay, was attacked in the Downs yesterday by a German submarine which, it is alleged, fired a torpedo fruitlessly.

GUARDING THE "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH."

LONDON, March 27th.

A New York message states that it is reported that the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* attempted to put to sea last evening. The authorities, however, were on the watch. Searchlights played on the harbour at Newport News, and a submarine and three destroyers were anchored in the roadstead. The gunners also stood at the guns on the forts.

Smoke issued from one of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich's* funnels.

[NAVAL SERVICE.]

RAID BY "EMDEN" SAILORS AT PADANG.

PARIS, March 25th.

A Melbourne telegram states that a steamer from Singapore has reported on arrival that German sailors, formerly on the *Emden* and now on the *Ayesha* (the schooner in which they escaped from Cocos Islands), raided the Dutch telegraph station at Padang, in Sumatra, taking nearly all the supplies.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 27th.

A Paris *communiqué* states:—After an energetic engagement for several days we took the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf. We have also advanced on the south-eastern slopes, taking prisoners, including officers.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

A message from Amsterdam announces that a Berlin *communiqué* admits that the French took Hartmannsweilerkopf.

GERMANS' HURRIED RETREAT.

LATER.

A Paris *communiqué* states:—The Germans abandoned important war material at Hartmannsweilerkopf, and also left many dead.

Our losses were slight. The Germans bombarded Arras with shells of all calibres. A fire broke out, but was quickly extinguished.

We continue to have the advantage of the mine warfare at Laboiselle.

A German aeroplane bombed Willers, near Thann. Three children were killed.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, March 28th.

To-day's *communiqué* states:—The day has passed off quietly, the enemy displaying no activity.

A German aeroplane which dropped bombs at Manonville was brought down, the pilot and the observer being captured.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, March 28th.

The latest list of casualties contains the following names:—

Killed.—R. J. Croft, Second-Lieut. R. Harker (North Staffordshire Regiment), L. Pownall, L. W. Ramsay, R. C. S. Smith.

Died of Wounds.—K. Gilroy, A. Robinson (East Lancashire Regiment).

Died as the result of accident.—C. S. Rich.

Wounded.—J. Boothby, C. L. Boyd, J. W. Cannon, H. Hazledine, R. H. Parker (Lincolnshire Regiment), R. F. Wilkinson.

Missing.—T. E. Davies, G. N. Humphreys (Flying Corps).

Correction.—In the list of wounded the name H. W. R. Hamilton should have been given and not S. W. S. Hamilton.

LONDON, March 27th.

Killed.—Herbert Smith, F. G. Marshall, 2nd-Lieut. A. Colley (Cornwallis), A. A. Saunders.

Wounded.—V. Vivian.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAPTURES AT PRZEMYSL.

PRZEMYSL, March 28th.

An official announcement says that the army captured at Przemyśl numbered 125,000.

THE DEFENDER.

General Kusmanek, the Defender of Przemyśl, has arrived at Kieff.

PETROGRAD, March 28th.

To-day's official report says:—

The situation in Poland is unchanged. We have progressed considerably in the Carpathians in the direction of Bartfeld. We repulsed large enemy forces.

We have likewise repulsed a body of troops which crossed the Dniester in Eastern Galicia.

RUSSIANS COLOSSAL ARMY.

LONDON, March 28th.

Travellers who have come from Russia report that the new troops are massed in incredible numbers in successive positions behind the firing line. They are well-armed, equipped and trained.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

EFFECTIVE WORK BY BOTH'S FORCES.

LONDON, March 27th.

A message from Swakopmund states that the sudden and successful dash of Both's forces in the desert was a brilliant achievement. All arms performed their allotted tasks most efficiently.

The burghers are bewildering the enemy with their tactics, and the latter were forced to retreat well into the interior.

German prisoners are surprised of the strength and mobility of the British force operating in a barren and waterless country, and also at their splendid gunnery.

DUTCH REQUIRE EXPLANATION.

LONDON, March 27th.

A message from The Hague states that Germany has informed the Dutch Minister at Berlin that the investigation into the seizure of the *Zaanstroom Batavier* is not concluded. Germany has sent an official to make an inquiry at Zebrugge.

The Dutch Minister further asked for an explanation regarding the sinking of the *Medea*.

ENGLISH CARGO-BOAT WRECKED.

LONDON, March 27th.

A message from Tangier states that the British 7,000-ton cargo-boat *Trotzburg* was wrecked at Cap Spartel, and is expected to be a total loss.

Thirteen of the crew of seventy were rescued.

Heavy seas prevent further rescues.

Efforts are being renewed from the shore.

ILLNESS OF LORD ROTHSCHILD.

LONDON, March 28th.

The *Observer* states that Lord Rothschild has undergone a serious operation. His lordship's condition is announced to be satisfactory.

MARKET PRICES.

LONDON, March 27th.

The latest market prices are:—Linsaid (Argentine), 48, paid; Cotton Seed, 152/6 (buyers); Guzerat, 55/6; Toria, 52; Rosado, 60/6; Hemp, value; Linsaid, 52/6; Oil, 31/3 (sellers).

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS RETREATING FROM THE SUEZ ZONE.

LONDON, March 27th.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the British losses in a skirmish East of Khubri on the 23rd inst. were three men killed and sixteen wounded.

The enemy left fifty killed and 150 rounds of three-inch ammunition, but they succeeded in removing nearly all their wounded.

Aeroplane reconnaissances show that the Turks have retreated to Nakhil.

HEAVY GUNS FOR SMYRNA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, March 28th.

It is stated that heavy guns are being transported from Germany for Constantinople and Smyrna, where they will be under the command of German officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S PEACE PARTY.

LONDON, March 28th.

It is reported that the Peace party at Constantinople is becoming bolder. The Turks bitterly resent the action of Rumania in stopping war stores.

[Further telegrams, which were issued yesterday in an Extra, will be found on page 6.]

GERMANY'S BLUFF OF STARVATION.

[BY AUSTIN HARRISON IN "THE STANDARD."]

When a month or so back the news came that Germany was in need of copper, was, in fact, seeing all the copper available in Belgium, the date of peace was comfortably fixed for June. Without copper, no shells. And as the report was circulated at dinner parties, in clubs, and in "pubs" with assurance and solemnity by men who had just seen — or just met — general credence was given to the idea, which continued up to the proclamation of the submarine blockade.

About that time a German called upon me (he may since been allowed to return to Germany), and I questioned him on the matter. His answer was characteristic. Smiling blandly, he said, "Mr. Harrison, you know Germany. I needn't tell you that personally I cannot believe for a moment that Germany has not ample supplies of all war materials for a good two years. What do you think?"

I agreed. But in England it is difficult to maintain one's judgment, and I had somehow become sceptical. It is our insular fate to see things outside England as we wish rather than as they are. This German was perfectly right; and now we are talking about German starvation.

This time it is not mere rumour or "news" from Amsterdam. A German admiral has said it. The German civilian population is being "starved" by England, hence the submarine blockade, or counter-attack on the stomach of Great Britain.

No German has since visited me. I can claim no special information. But of this I am sure. Germany is not starving, and is not likely to. The story is sheer bluff, put about with the very definite object of "milk" the good American.

Let us think quietly. Now, does any sane man, however ignorant of Germany and German methods, believe that an active admiral in a crisis so grave would dare to publish abroad so absolute a confession of weakness as this about starvation? Were we to run short of oil would Mr. Churchill announce the fact in the evening newspapers? In Germany, where every utterance is subject to military censorship, no statement can appear that is not considered desirable or politic. We may count on that. And the moment we consider why this German admiral spoke in such pitiful accents we may take it that he spoke to order.

For, note, he has not been court-martined. On the contrary, his plea has been enlarged upon and scattered over the world. "Poor, starving Germany! Bunkum. Germany is not starving at all."

The reasons for this attenuation, this new note on the part of Germany (it is not Kultur, which rings defiant, but obvious. I will examine them.)

First, the Germans no doubt feel the advisability of justifying their policy of piracy, for they want to keep the "humour" up, if only to talk to the Americans; and what reason better than that of desperation? "We Germans are starving. We are fighting for bread for mother and baby." Quite good in its way. The human story, as the Press knows, is a powerful weapon. A hungry man does desperate things. It is brutal of the English to starve the German women. Soon, no doubt, there will be coloured films all over America on the subject. It is the diplomatic strategy of war, that is all, and there are quite fifteen millions of Germans in the States.

Secondly, the cry is sure to have results. Germany—we are apt to forget this—is holding down about a million and a half Belgians, who require food, and has probably some 600,000 odd prisoners in Germany, if not more, reckoning the additions from the Mazurian battles. These people cost money. The cry of starvation applies to them in equal force, and much more so, for with her customary cynicism Germany has cheerfully announced that the first batch to starve will be the prisoners of war.

Very much the human story, this. The Americans who are kitting and making clothes for the Belgians, like sweated workers, will have their attention turned to food. They cannot let Belgians starve. It will be agreeable for Germany to allow America to feed all her captives. The soldiers must not starve. What more natural, then, than that America should provide for the civilians?

And the Germans have an argument here. Let us not deceive ourselves. They will not hesitate to let their captives suffer, and if the worst comes to the worst they will not interfere with their actual starvation. That was one of their objects in taking hostages. The German admiral spoke diplomatically. He wants America to provide food. Nor should we forget that if we do prohibit all foods from entering Germany the Germans are quite capable of starving the Belgians and captives by way of pressure and reprisal.

About America we need have no doubts. Eighty per cent. of the Americans support us. But the starvation question does not apply to Germany; it applies to their prisoners. That is the problem. That is why the starvation dodge was started.

Sir E. Grey's letter to Mr. Hoover shows clearly how the Germans are exploiting the relief funds sent to the Belgians from whom they are extorting blood-money to the extent of 40,000,000fr. a month. Cynicism can go no farther.

There are the Huns. We shall make a mistake to deceive ourselves about Germany's ability to wage war. When she plies herself *coram populo* we ought to know by this time that it is just her soldiers' bluff.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons last month that 28 German submarines were completed shortly before the outbreak of war, while 16 more were either under construction or had been authorized.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

SERGEANTS' MESS ANNUAL DINNER.

In a striking military setting of national colours mingled with soldiers' accoutrements, the annual dinner of the Sergeants' Mess of the H.K.V.C. took place at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening, when close upon two hundred guests were present. The scene was an animated one, for practically all present were in military attire, the walls were hung with flags, bunting and shields, and during the dinner the band of the 74th Punjab played lively selections, into which the military spirit was invariably introduced. In the unavoidable absence of H.E. the Governor (Saturday being Lady May's birthday), the popular President of the Mess, Sergeant-Major Higby, presided. He was supported on his left by Lieut.-Col. Chapman, and on his right by the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn). Among those also present were:—Major Macdonald, Captains Armstrong, Wood, Lammert, Scott, Russell, Stewart, Wolfe, Black and Hutchinson; and Lieuts. Kennett, Weall, Smith, Wright, Murphy and Cunningham, of the Volunteers; and Major Wakeman, Capt. Carter, Bruton and Landale, and Lieuts. Branch, Blason and Bonnar, of the Reserves.

Dinner over, the President submitted "The King," which was most enthusiastically greeted. Sergeant-Major Higby next gave "The Visitors," and expressed the pleasure it afforded the members of the Mess to see so many present, especially the large gathering of Volunteers and Reserves. Referring to the large additions to the ranks, the President expressed the hope that the same strength would be maintained when they were once again on a peace footing. They would have liked to have had the Governor with them that evening, but he had found it impossible to be present. In connection with this, he would like to read them a letter which had been sent to Capt. Hutchinson by Lady May. It read as follows:—"Will you please thank all the members of the Sergeants' Mess for the lovely bouquet of flowers, in its pretty silver holder, which they so kindly sent me to-day. I was very much touched by their kind thought, and appreciate it immensely.—Yours sincerely, Helena May." As probably they were aware, that was Lady May's birthday, and they thought they would like to send something to Lady May in remembrance of it. (Applause.) He coupled with the toast the name of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.

In responding, the Colonial Secretary expressed the thanks of all the guests for the magnificent entertainment provided that evening. (Applause.) Proceeding, Mr. Severn remarked that he believed he should not be present at all. Where he should be, if he were doing his duty, would be marching up and down and doing sentry-go in front of that palatial establishment known officially as the Headquarters, Hongkong Volunteer Corps. (Laughter.) Well, he was not there. He was torn between duty and pleasure and on that occasion pleasure had, he was afraid, come before duty. But he did not feel very ashamed of it, because he knew there were others to take his place on that occasion, and he was looking forward to the coming week when he would make the acquaintance of about fifty yards of Kennedy Road in a way he had never known it before. (Laughter.) The speaker, in a very amusing manner, referred to his "popularity" when he was a Corporal in the Malay States Volunteers, and his propensity for taking his men, where "they rose from the ashes" with heaps of the same ashes adhering rigidly to previously spick and span uniforms. He admitted that he was not a very popular Corporal. (Laughter.) And perhaps that was the reason he was now in the rank of Private. (Renewed laughter.) Concluding, the Colonial Secretary referred to the presence of Sergt. Major Logan, who, he said, was the G.O.M. of the Volunteers. Sergt. Major Logan was a Volunteer when practically all of them present that night were in a sort of previous state of existence. He was sure that if they could look back to the days of the bearded soldier, among that enormous bearded throng they would see a youthful soldier with a clean chin, and the name of that youth would be Logan. (Laughter and applause.)

Sergeant-Major Logan was loudly cheered when he mounted the concert platform and made a brief response. The G.O.M. of the Corps said that he had five grandsons, a son, and a son-in-law all at the Front, and he had said the passage of another man to go to the Front because he could not go himself. (Applause.)

Sergeant-Major McHardy proposed the toast of "The Officers," coupling the names of Col. Chapman and Major Wakeman. Responding, Col. CHAPMAN, who was enthusiastically received with cheers and "vipers," thanked the Sergeants' Mess for their hospitality that evening, and referred to the admirable manner in which all the men had responded to the calls which had been made upon them. Touching upon the necessity there was for every able-bodied man to go in for some sort of military training, Col. Chapman said that he was sorry to say that in this Colony there were still a certain number of men who were not doing anything at all for the Colony. He was taking steps to have a "black list" prepared (applause) and he hoped that some means would be found to make those men feel ashamed of the fact that they were doing nothing—present them with "white feathers," or something of that kind. (Applause.)

Major WAKEMAN also briefly responded.

During the evening a musical programme was contributed by Messrs. England, Cawsey, Ralphs, and Bullock.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

CHINA'S PROCRUSTINATION MUST STOP.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the *Osaka Asahi*, Count Okuma, the Premier, who has been visiting Osaka on an electioneering campaign, is reported to have stated that China, which has been pursuing her usual policy of procrastination, appears at last to have come to discuss Japan's demands with greater earnestness. Among all the Chinese statesmen, President Yuan is, of course, the most advanced; but due to anxiety regarding home administration, the President is greatly hampered in carrying the negotiations to a speedy conclusion. The diplomatic policy of a country ought to be continuous, and should not be affected by a change of Cabinet. The Chinese Government appears to have contemplated deferring the settlement of the Sino-Japanese questions until after the present European War, being led by various rumours, circulated by the Opposition parties in Japan, to believe that the present Government might collapse at any moment, and also deceived by divers intrigues and instigations by Germans in China. The Chinese authorities have at last been undeceived, and the present outlook is that the final settlement will be reached in the course of this month, or by next month at the latest. The military movements are merely made with a view to replace the garrisons stationed in China. Japan's demands on China contain nothing interfering with China's sovereignty. As a matter of courtesy, Japan has made known her demands to the Governments of Europe and America. All appreciate Japan's attitude, and the U.S. Government especially expresses its entire approval of this country's demands.

It is a matter for congratulation that the relations between Japan and Russia have considerably changed of late for the better. It was a serious blunder on the part of Russia to divide her influence between Europe and Asia for the purpose of obtaining an ice-free port in the Far East. In adopting this policy she was misled by the Kaiser. In case Russia secures an outlet through the Dardanelles, as the result of the present war, she will have no more necessity to maintain the policy hitherto pursued in the Far East. In the event of Russia abandoning her ambitions in the East, permanent friendship can be cultivated between her and Japan.

As to the talk of concluding a Russo-Japanese Alliance, unless both Powers have great interest in common such a compact cannot be realized. For instance, such an Alliance might be deemed necessary if ever the necessity were to arise in future to dispose of a certain country. At the present moment, however, both countries have no such interests in common, and accordingly the Government does not recognize the necessity of a Russo-Japanese Alliance. The relations with America have become closer of late, due, probably, to the fact that Americans in general have come to have a better idea of Japan's national prestige. Intercourse in diplomatic relations can only result from a due appreciation of each other's qualities; so long as one country looks down upon the other intimate relationship is out of the question. The fact that Japan has taken up arms against Germany, in concert with the European Powers, has not failed to impress the Americans, while the publication of the true facts concerning the present Cabinet, contrary to the policy of secrecy followed by successive Governments in Japan, has evoked the sympathy of all enlightened Americans.

LAND MEASUREMENT IN CHINA.

Owing to the many complications connected with the land measurement process, the progress of the Bureau has been somewhat slow. The work of the organization of the different departments for the Metropolitan district, which is to be the starting-point of the new undertaking, is proceeding apace says a Peking contemporary. To provide against any possible disputes which are certain to arise, since the measures adopted in the different districts are quite different from one another, a special Commission of Arbitration will be organized in each district. The Commission will be composed of delegates appointed by the Authorities of the Land Measurement Bureau and the local officials and members of the local gentry. All questions relating to correctness of measurement, public notifications, examination of deeds and imposition of fines in cases of fraud will be dealt with by the Commission.

DISBANDED MANCHU SOLDIERS AS COLONISTS.

The Manchu troops hitherto stationed at Kingchow, in Kumu, will shortly be disbanded and sent to Ill as colonists. The Government is reported to have made a grant of \$20,000 to defray the initial expenses. This special provision has been made in consideration of the services these soldiers rendered at a critical juncture last year, when the troops of the 8th regiment revolted with their commander. The city was threatened then by about two thousand insurrectionists, and as the available troops were inadequate in number, the Occupation Commissioner recruited about two thousand odd disbanded Manchu troops and styled them the Daring Corps. During the three engagements that ensued between the revolted and the Daring Corps, about three hundred of the latter were killed or wounded, but the revolted were successfully subdued and the city of Kingchow was saved. At the special request of the Occupation Commissioner, the Daring Corps was organized into a body of regular troops has been transferred to that city, these Manchu soldiers are to be disbanded and provision made for their future.—*Peking Gazette*.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

COMPARATIVE TREATMENT IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

From a conscientious examination of a very large number of published statements about the treatment of British prisoners in Germany as compared with that of German prisoners in the United Kingdom the following conclusions appear to be warranted. Taken all round, the British prisoner in Germany is not so well treated as the German prisoner here—for two reasons. The first is due to the difference in temperament and disposition of the two peoples. We treat prisoners handsomely from what we call sportsmanlike motives and from what others regard as our noblest of good forms. Germany does not possess those amiable weaknesses.

The second reason for difference of treatment is a material one. The German soldier in the German Army does not fare so well as the British soldier in ours. He has to put up with things that Mr. Atkins would certainly not stand. Consequently, when the British soldier is imprisoned in Germany he is treated (at the best) on the same footing as a German private, and therefore is much worse off than at home as regards accommodation and food. The German private soldier as a prisoner over here fares much better than is usual with him, and but for the irksomeness of imprisonment has the time of his life. A further difference arises from the fact that it is harder for the British soldier to accommodate himself to the rather sloppy German diet than for the German to assimilate our more solid one.

As regards officers, there are not enough data to go upon. But while German officers over here have in some cases been luxuriously lodged, there is one published official German denial of rumours of "privileges and luxuries" which the British officers would not accept. We append some of the published evidence on which these general conclusions are based:—

OFFICIAL.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macmaster asked (February 10th) whether prisoners of war in Germany were subjected to insult because they were British. And whether because they were British they received worse treatment than the Russian and French prisoners. Mr. Tennant replied: "From numerous communications received and from reports of officers who escaped, there is reason to fear this is a fact."

One may follow this with various accounts given of the two German camps at Dohertitz and Ruhleben. The first, which is reassuring, may be regarded as official.

DOHERTIZ CAMP.

Mr. Chandler Anderson, of the American Embassy, gave the *Times* the following statement about Dohertitz. At first, he said, the 9,000 prisoners were kept in tents (November 18th), but were about to be moved to a new camp of frame buildings. The buildings are excellent and the other arrangements given by the Germans are excellent, the food, which he was informed was "the usual military ration of the German Army" (Civilian (but not military) prisoners were allowed to buy additional provisions).

RUHLEBEN CAMP.

Ruhleben Camp is a camp where civilians are interned, and the prisoners are housed in the buildings of the Ruhleben racetrack. There is not much difference in the accounts given by prisoners of the treatment, the accommodation, the food, or the general conditions here. The food appears to be about the same as that of the military camp at Dohertitz, but civilian prisoners may supplement it from a canteen by payment. An Englishman who was released on grounds of health remarked (*Times*, January 10th) that the conditions were "not intolerable for the young and vigorous," but "washing arrangements are inadequate," and "the life is excessively trying."

SALZWEDDEL CAMP.

Herr Wilhelm A. Bang, insurance agent, Copenhagen, visited Salzwedel Camp, where there are 12,000 prisoners. Herr Bang's impression was that the general conditions were good, with reservations in the case of the hated Englishmen. (*Daily Chronicle*, February 8th).

There are many reasons for thinking that Germans believe we treat their countrymen badly. The following "New German Order" was quoted by the *Reichische Westfälische Zeitung*:—"Every opportunity for the prisoners to gratify their desire for greater comfort is to be strictly prohibited. The canteens may only put on sale small articles of common use as are requisite for cleanliness and for repairs to renewal of clothing. All luxuries such as cakes, biscuits, sweets, cocoa and chocolate are strictly prohibited." The newspaper justified the Order "in view of the inhuman treatment meted to our own German soldiers in captivity."

DOUGLAS CAMP.

On our side we have the American Embassy's testimony. Mr. Chandler Hale, of the U.S. Embassy, in his official report to his Government said of Douglas Camp:—"I saw the whole camp and every detail connected with it, and have nothing but commendation for its entire organisation and the kindly treatment accorded the prisoners by the commandant and his subordinates." Finally, we may append the two dietaries of ordinary prisoners:—

DOUGLAS CAMP.
Breakfast: Porridge, 1 pint; syrup 1 oz.; tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar; bread, 8 oz.; margarine, 4 oz.

Dinner: Stew (meat 4 oz. and vegetables, potatoes 20 oz.), bread, 4 oz.

Supper: Tea, 1 pint, with milk and sugar; bread, 8 oz.; margarine, 4 oz.

Additions to this dietary: Roast beef on Sundays and (various) sausages, butter, beans, peas, cabbage.

DOHERTIZ CAMP.

Breakfast: Thick slice of black bread, with tea or coffee.

Dinner: Large plate of vegetable or meat soup, sometimes with piece of sausage.

Supper: Tea and bread.

The Hague correspondent of the *Sourabaya Handelsblad* wires that twelve monster guns are being sent to Russia from Pennsylvania, having the same range and explosive effect as the German 42 cm. artillery. The total strength of the Russian army now amounts to four million men. In April this number will be swelled by an additional 800,000 men, and again by a further 800,000 in August.

INDIAN COUNCILS.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords on March 16th, Lord Macdonnell introduced a resolution to withhold the royal assent during continuance of the war to the draft proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces. After taking exception to the procedure adopted concerning the laying of the proclamation, which he contended was contrary to the provisions of the Indian Councils Bill, he said the fact that the majority of the Viceroy's Council favoured the proclamation was a pure accident. No section of the population in the United Provinces, except an infinitesimally small body, favoured the proposal. The general policy of executive councils had never been properly discussed or determined. All reasonable ambitions of educated Indians had been adequately provided for the present and for a long time. When the time came for a change they had better proceed by dividing provinces and thus relieving overburdened Lieut.-Governors rather than by giving them councils.

Lord Sydenham said this was not the time for political changes and he hoped for postponement till the matter could be properly discussed.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe said the resolution was an enflaming attack on the proclamation. He was doubtful of the exact purport. If it meant that the proclamation should be put aside until the close of the war or later, he would not combat although he might protest, but if it meant an appeal to the Crown for the destruction of the present proclamation he would combat the House to divide against the proposal. He could not deny the weight of opinions expressed against the proposition as it stood. Men like Lord Macdonnell and Sir John Hewitt represented the highest ability of the Indian Civil Service, each of them especially able to conduct the large, complicated business of controlling a province single-handed. Therefore, it was no wonder that they and other opponents of the scheme were deeply attached to methods of personal government.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Personal government carried out to perfection depended largely on the character and capacity of those carrying it through. The present Lieutenant-Governor was one of the ablest of civil servants. He did not doubt that, so far as character and capacity were concerned, nobody could have found one more competent to carry out single-handed the burden of governing a great State, but the charge was ever growing and the Lieut.-Governor, while professing willingness to continue, clearly showed that he recognised the burden might very shortly become too heavy for one man. Various counter-suggestions had been made. Lord Macdonnell favoured diminishing the size of the province. Both Lord Curzon and his experience showed that changes of this kind were a delicate matter that required the closest consideration. In his letter recommending the scheme, Lord Meston pointed out that the appointment of Indian gentlemen on the Council was generally recognised as the dominant argument in its favour.

PRUDENCE OF CONCILIATION.

Lord Crewe did not consider that difficulties would arise over the question of religion in connection with the appointments. While the desire of Indians to achieve entry into the inner circle of Government was one which they could gratify without radically disturbing changes, this was an argument for proceeding with the measure rather than postponing it. His experience of Ireland and India convinced him of the wisdom of moderation, although it exposed the moderate man to be assailed on two sides. He seized the opportunity to pay public tribute to the most distinguished of recent Indian moderate reformers, the late Mr. Gokhale, a man who knew how to take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider. Yet he would not consider a postponement of time a crucial matter, but he was not prepared to override the expressed views of the Viceroy after consultation with the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. He would therefore ask his friends to signify their dissent by voting against the measure.

LORD CURZON'S VIEWS.

Lord Curzon warmly endorsed the tribute to Mr. Gokhale. His experience of seven years in India convinced him that the best form of government was that by Chief Commissioner. If it were a question between a Lieutenant-Governor alone and a Lieutenant-Governor and a Council, he was inclined to pronounce for the former. This was not a question of employment of natives, but what was the best administration for the United Provinces. The Government and the Secretary for India could, after the war, lay the proclamation, when the occasion would arise for general discussion.

The motion was carried by 47 votes to 25.

Some discussion took place with regard to the position of T. T. R. in India and Lord Curzon promised to investigate the alleged grounds of complaint.

When the German army was marching on Paris, a company of soldiers stopped for lunch at a farm, midway between Nanteuil-Haudouin and Senlis. As is the German custom, they commenced by destroying the furniture, stealing the silverware, tearing the linen, and drinking all the wine found on the premises. Suddenly they spied a beehive. "We shall enjoy a bit of honey with our lunch," said one of the Germans. His suggestion was acclaimed with cheers, and several soldiers made a rush for the hive. A few minutes later the whole company was flying down the roadway, pursued by angry bees, and in their hurry to retreat from the zone of danger they forgot all their booty.

LORD BRYCE ON TRAVEL.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF SCENERY.

Lord Bryce gave to the members of the Royal Geographical Society in London recently some fruits of his long and varied experience of travel in a delightful lecture which, as he said, served to turn one's mind for a time from the all-absorbing topic of war. "We cannot travel ourselves this winter," he said; "perhaps even not next spring and summer; so we may well occupy ourselves by talking about travel."

Lord Bryce talked about travel (distinct from exploration) out of the riches of his memory and knowledge. He reminded us that although there is not much exploration remaining to be done on a large scale, yet there are regions within the British Dominions which no foot has ever traversed, and which may remain unexplored for a long time. He himself struck two such regions a few years ago. There were parts of the coast of New Zealand where the natural difficulties of precipices, profound gorges and thick tangled woods were so great that no one had ever crossed them; and there were parts of the coast of Tasmania, thirty or forty miles in extent, which had never been traversed since we took possession of the island.

Discussing the mental training of a traveller, he spoke of how the pleasures of travel are heightened by knowledge. These pleasures, he defined as a few observations generalising upon the things observed, and the pleasures of memory. We all travelled, or thought we travelled, for the sake of observing scenery, but one could not get the full enjoyment out of scenery without a passionate desire to understand the elements out of which scenic beauty is made—its composition, its structure as it affects the forms of rock, and so on. The traveller should possess the same kind of gift for catching the type of scenery which the great painter possessed. Turner was one of the very few landscape painters from whose pictures one could always tell what the work was which he was painting.

AN ANECDOTE OF CECIL RHODES.

Talking of mountaineering and how a knowledge of rock formations adds to the pleasure of it, Lord Bryce incidentally related an anecdote of Cecil Rhodes. When he was staying with Rhodes 15 years ago he asked him whether he ever went to the top of Table Mountain to enjoy the magnificent views. Rhodes replied that he had never been able to go to the top because he easily became giddy, and if he were to approach even within a few yards of the edge of the precipice, knowing the precipice was there, he would be unable to keep his head and would fall down. It was extraordinary that a man of such great vigour and force and as courageous in his way as any man ever would prevent his ever becoming a member of the Alpine Club.

Lord Bryce pointed out that in warfare the most important part of a mountain in the defence of a mountain position was not the top but the lower slopes. It constantly happened that the passes of a mountain range were comparatively easy and open, and the defenders had been driven out of them, but steep gorges on the lower slopes which were so narrow as to be easily defensible were essential places for the defending army to hold. On the subject of the relation of the works of man to natural environment, Lord Bryce drew attention to the fact that no one had ever been able to establish a true relation between environment and metaphysics or music. Metaphysics and music seemed to be entirely exempt from anything that nature could do for them. No one who had not travelled realised the extent to which ancient races, their language and customs, were dying out. One of the examples he gave was that of the Pacific Islands, where in another half-century many relics of interesting civilisations would have disappeared.

TRAVEL IN THE FUTURE.

He quoted Kipling's prophecy that in the future travel would be much swifter, and would probably take place by aeroplane, and said that probably in those days more would be lost than was gained. The world would become thoroughly well known, and then much of the mystery and romance of travel would have disappeared. In two or three generations, the world would have become very small, and three centuries hence very small; and the part of the world which was not as familiar as France, England, and Italy were now. Perhaps by that time our successors would have discovered new sources of pleasure. "Some things do remain unchanged. We see that human courage and the human power of despising death are as great as ever they were in previous ages. Among all the mournfulness of the present time we are getting a strong sense of the inexhaustible virility of human nature. In the same way we may be sure that the love of beauty and knowledge will always remain to be a source of gladness. It is as strong now as it was thirty centuries ago, and I think it will last for ever."

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A.O. str. *Taiyuan* left Sydney for Hongkong via Australian and Philippines ports on the 25th March, and may be expected to arrive on or about 14th April.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 23rd January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Kulsang* reports: Moderate monsoon.

The British str. *Choyang* reports: Fresh N.E. wind and overcast.

The British str. *Haiman* reports: Moderate N.E. breeze, rough sea, overcast, variable hazy and drizzling rain.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
CANADA-MARU, Japanese str., 2,547, T. Suruga, 20th March—Shanghai 17th March. General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,036, Maki, 16th March—Kinkon Bay 13th March. Salt—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHINHU, British str., 1,251, E. Finlayson, 20th March—Manila 23rd March. General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHISA, American str., 3,166, H. Thompson, 23rd March—San Francisco 20th February. General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
HERCULES, Norwegian str., 4,429, R. Wilhelmsen, 23rd March—Chingwan-tao 10th March. Coal—Doddwell & Co.
HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 3,559, S. Fujisaki, 25th March—Saigon 20th March. Rice—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HONGKONG, French str., 742, Marquillo, 14th March—Hoibow 13th March. General—A. R. Marty.
IXION, British str., 6,527, G. L. Stent, 15th March—Manila 16th March. General—Butterfield & Swire.
KOHINA MARU, Japanese str., Yamashita, 18th March—Nagasaki 13th March. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KUMI MARU, Japanese str., 4,429, H. Tomimatsu, 22nd March—Dairen 14th March. General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KWANGLONG, Chinese str., 646, B. Miyakawa, 24th March—Bangkok 16th March. Rice—Chinese.
SAINT EUGENE, British str., 3,566, G. Aitken, 16th March—Manila 16th March. General—Doddwell & Co.
SOSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, A. Kobayashi, 26th March—Swatow 25th March. General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
SETUN, Norwegian str., 865, D. Hovhender, 22nd March—Bangkok 13th March. Rice—Thorson & Co.
SUISANG, British str., 1,776, E. Simpson, 20th March—Singapore 15th March. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAISHUN, Chinese str., Westerland, 24th March—Shanghai 20th March. General—Chinese.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,630, T. Fumoto, 23rd March—Dairen 16th March. General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TELEMACUS, British str., 1,300, A. Fraser, 24th March—Saigon 21st March. Rice—Chinese.
TOSU MARU, Japanese str., 3,310, Takano, 23rd March—Moji 18th March. General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
TRIANG, Dutch str., 2,440, A. de Lange, 22nd March—Hoibow 21st March. Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TUNGHAN, British str., 2,599, J. N. Moon, 22nd March—Chingwan-tao 15th March. Coal—Doddwell & Co.
ZARHO, American str., 2,533, Venturini, 26th March—Saigon 21st March. Rice—Chinese.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios, at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammett.

Wednesday, 31st March.—11 a.m.—Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders. Noon—Hong Kong Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders. 2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios, at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammett.

Thursday, 1st April.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios, at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammett.

Friday, 2nd April.—

Good Friday—Public Holiday.

Monday, 5th April.—

Easter Monday—Public Holiday.

Tuesday, 6th April.—6.15 p.m.—Hong Kong Club Extraordinary General Meeting. 5.30 p.m.—Hong Kong Club Twenty-Ninth Yearly General Meeting.

Monday, 12th April.—Noon—Hong Kong Ice Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, 20th April.—Noon—Tea-Range Rubber Co., Ltd. General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC!

Little's Oriental Balm acts like magic. The pain vanishes almost instantly. Rheumatism of years' standing disappears, swellings subside, soreness and lameness take their departure, muscles and joints regain their strength and elasticity. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will transform you from a pain-ridden, perhaps crippled freedom from aches and agonies. Life will be once more worth living. The joys of health, activity, and sweet sleep will be yours. Do not doubt. Do not hesitate. Do not continue to suffer. Go now to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and ask for that magic cure for Rheumatism, Little's Oriental Balm.

Agents for Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

Oh, I say! MONTERRAT Lime Juice is the drink in hot weather. Order a few bottles from your storekeeper to-day. Say "MONTERRAT" firmly.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS: Connecting with "GUJARAT" From Colombo: 17th May.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING: From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 15th June. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS. Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails. MARSEILLES & LONDON... "KALOMO" ... On 10th May. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" On 20th May.

Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [303]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Sheds ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN L. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and FLEETWORK CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon

at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK." [30]

TELEPHONE No. 212.

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS FROM EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT WILL LEAVE FOR ON OR ABOUT

* TAITA JOEN ... SHANGHAI & KOBE Second half of Mar.

* TIKINI ... JAPAN First half of Apr.

* TILATJAP ... JAPAN First half of Apr.

* TIKEMBANG ... JAPAN Second half of Apr.

* TIBODAS ... JAPAN Second half of Apr.

* TJIMANOEK ... JAPAN First half of May.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for

a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo

taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [8]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VUEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, 23, POOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA, 32, WATER STREET

MANILA—MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [133]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	10 A.M. 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NELLORE Capt. J. Gannt, R.N.R.	About 3rd April.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	About 8th Apr.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL Capt. A. L. Valentini	Neon. 10th Apr.	See Special Advertisement.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 30th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 1st Apr., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 6th Apr., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL" MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN." SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUOHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 29th March, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS. [4]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	22nd April.	On 20th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	30th April.	On 18th Apr., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM		On 21st May, 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A P CAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA" 5,184 tons, Captain Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for SHANGHAI, MIKE, VLADIVOSTOK, YOKOHAMA KOBE and MOJI on 2nd April.

WESTWARD

S.S. "UMARIA" 5,317 tons, Capt. E. D. Pratt will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, BANGKOK and CALCUTTA on 1st April at Noon.

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched as above 20th April.
The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 30th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 2nd April, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 6th April, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 13th April.
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000—19 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.

* Via MANILA, Omittling Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	" " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO,
IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO,

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDLEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).



THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, MOJI, KOBE,

YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CANADA MARU"	H. Yamamoto	TUESDAY, 30th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM
PENANG and COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.		
"KAJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	MONDAY, 29th Mar., at Noon.
"DALIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 4th April, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	SUNDAY, 4th April, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	TUESDAY, 30th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Sam Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	On 29th March.

HOMEWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE	On 3rd April, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANS SHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUTA MARU Capt. T. Sato	16,000	{ SATURDAY, 10th April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YASAKA MARU Capt. Yamawaki	12,000	{ THURSDAY, 22nd April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasawa	12,300	{ TUESDAY, 6th April, at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Komatsu	12,500	{ THURSDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takada	9,600	{ FRIDAY, 16th April, at 4 P.M.
MOJI and KOBE	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominga	13,500	{ MONDAY, 17th May at 11 A.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawasaki	12,000	{ SATURDAY, 17th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU Capt. Tsuda	7,800	{ SATURDAY, 3rd April.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU Capt. Torada	8,000	{ THURSDAY, 8th April.
	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato	9,600	{ FRIDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.
	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Toranaka	16,000	{ SUNDAY, 4th April, at 19 A.M.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
ATSUTA MARU	16,000 Tons	10th Apr. Sat.
YASAKA	12,000 "	22nd Apr. Thurs.
MIYASAKI	12,000 "	6th May.
KITANO	16,000 "	20th May.
FUSHIMI	25,000 "	3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
TAMBA MARU	12,500 Tons	6th Apr. Tues.
YOKOHAMA	12,500 "	15th Apr. Thurs.
SADO	12,500 "	4th May. Tues.
AWA	12,500 "	18th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI HAI KONG	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Day at MARSEILLES	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
Mar. 15	NUBIA	Mar. 22	Mar. 26	MONGOLIA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Apr. 13	ORIENTAL	Apr. 6	Apr. 10	MALWA	May 8	May 14
Apr. 26	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MOLESA	May 22	May 28
May 10	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALWA	June 5	June 11
	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOULTAN	June 19	June 25
	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION OF Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£65.	Return £97.
"B" " " " "	£59.	" " £89.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	£44.	" " £66.
"B" " " " "	£40.	" " £60.
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£61.	Return £91.
"B" " " " "	£55.	" " £81.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	£42.	" " £67.
"B" " " " "	£38.	" " £63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at M'SEILLES	Due at LONDON
NAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 13
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £44 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Murel System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

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